REFORM IN ISSUING RATIONS. In view of the alleged discontent among the Sioux and other tribes concerning distribution of rations, the following is of in-

A plan of issuing rations at sub-stations upon many of the large reservations has been adopted and begun to be practiced. Many Indians reside at a distance from the agency, and, having but little restraint upon their appetites, when they receive their rations from the agent they consume them with great voracity on their return journey, so that they vibrate in almost constant motion between their camps and their depot of supplies. The distances are often fifty or even seventy-five miles, and the persistent migration utterly neutralizes all efforts to teach them farming or otherwise permanently improve their condition. Hereafter it is intended to have the rations nearer at hand, and to give the Indian such regularity of food as will enable him to devote the time now used in either a struggle with hunger or sacrificed to the indolence produced by overeating to cultivation of the soil, industrial

pursuits, home life and education. A reform has also been inaugurated in dis-tributing beef. Heretofore the live cattle have been started one, two or three at a time from the corral with a lash and a cry, out to the ex-pectant Indians upon the adjoining prairies or open ground. These, mounted and armed with repeating rifles, set upon the already frightened animals with whoop and random firing, to drive them nearer the camps before actually killing the victims. Here and there, near and far, the mimic buffalo-hunt is seen in progress, until, as the destined points are reached, the fatal shot is given, and as the animal falls it is surrounded by the squaws and men and children, and often eater in large part before fairly cold. It is amaz-ing the practice has been allowed so long, wasteful and barbarous as it is. The commissioner has now ordered all this to cease and that slaughter-houses be built and used under supervision of proper employes, and there is no doubt but that the benefits of this more civilized method will be very great to the Indians. Among other things there will be a better opportunity to inspect the beeves under the new system than has probably existed in the rather rapid delivery to the con-

sumer heretofore in vogue. Further improvements conducive to the protion that have been so greatly practiced upon him are already in operation, and will be ad-vanced until the Indian service shall be what it should be, the most just, the most honest, the most progressive and the most humanizing under the government's control. It is very gratify-ing to the Secretary to be able to say that by the aid of his assistant secretaries and of the Com-missioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the morals, tone and efficiency of this service have been greatly improved, and the out-look for the Indian is becoming brighter every

On the subject of "wild West" shows and intemperance the report says:

When the present administration began there was little or no restraint upon any seeking to take Indians off the reservations for exhibition in this or other countries. The first act done by the present Secretary was to require a bond of any person asking such privilege, conditioned on the fair payment and treatment of the Indians and their return to their homes, and for the employment of a white man to be selected to go long with the Indians and look to their rights and welfare. This, it is thought, did much good in some cases; but experience has shown since that in other cases the Indian has greatly lost by such employment. He is taken into strange and most exciting surroundings; he is taught to renew the wildest and most savage scenes of In-dian warfare, and too often tempted to recur in practice to the lowest vices. When misfortune overtakes him in any form of disease or accident or bankruptcy breaks up the show of his employer, his condition on return home is not a good ob-ject-lesson of the benefits of civilized life as ound by him in the capitals of our own or other enlightened lands. The results are, in fact, deplorable, and it has been ordered that no more such licenses or comracts shall be made or approved, and that all Indian agents shall exert themselves to prevent and defeat any attempts in future to take Indians from the reservations or elsewhere for such purposes. If some act of Congress were passed forbidding any person or corporation to take into employment or under control any American Indian, it would be of much assistance to the department in enforcing

this policy.

Further legislation is also needed to enable the Commissioner to contend successfully with the great evil of intemperance, as he sets forth in his report. The international feature, as well as the constitutional question connected with the subject are by him so fully detailed that it is not ecessary to do more than refer to them here. His suggestions are heartily recommended to your favorable consideration.

#### The Pension Office, In presenting the report of the Pension Office Secretary Noble says:

The work to be done by this bureau has reached wonderful proportions, and its expenditures have sent into the channels of trade and commerce of our country more than \$100,000,000 the past year. The use of this vast sum has served more than one valuable purpose. It has been not alone a relief to the hundreds of thousands of families of the soldiers who in different wars have served their country, chiefly those who defended the Union against secession; but it has also transferred, at most opportune moments, the accumulated treasures of the government to the hands of the people, "blessing him that gives and him that takes." The pensions granted by previous legislation will be largely augmented by those now being allowed under the act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890. This act, in connection with previous legislation, places our Nation

It may be well to mention here that the reason why our pension-roll is greater than that of other countries is not alone because the war was colossal, having enrolled nearly two and a quarter millions of men on one side, but because, the country they saved being a republic, each individual of that vast army had a recognized claim to the aid of the Nation. In other lands officers get much and men little; here the large bulk of pensions goes to the rank and file, and the immense numbers of these and their dependents swell the pension list to proportions commensurate with the size of the army and the democracy

above any other in expressions of gratitude to

its defenders and fair compensation for their

At the close of the fiscal year 1890 there were 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls. Their classification is given by the Commissioner as

pendent relatives..... 104,456 Navy invalid pensioners..... Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives..... survivors of the war of 1812..... Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812... Survivors of the Mexican war.....

Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war Total...... 537,944 At this writing (Oct. 18, 1890) there are claims pending, 892,221. Of these there have been received under the act of June 27, 1890, 483,278. It may be explained that many of the new claims are by those who have old claims pending, so that the number of claims are many

more in number than the persons making them.
It appears from the Commissioner's report that "there were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6,385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888." The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amount payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to \$32,478,841.18, being \$11,036,492.05 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and \$10,179,225.72 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1885. The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was \$485.71. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year was \$133.94.

NUMBER OF OLD SOLDIERS. The report embraces a gread deal of matter previously printed concerning those who may secure pensions, number of employes in the bureau and appropriations required for the coming year, which is estimated at \$133,000,000. The whole number of claims on file Oct. 11 was 870,316; 26,811 were received and 486 reopened, making the sum 897,613. But 5,392 were disposed of in the same time, so the number pending Oct. 18, 1890, was 892,221. Continuing, the report

The Commissioner has considered the question as to the number of our old soldiers very carefully, and has expressed his judgment in the folowing table: Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for the Union, excluding

Number killed in battle and by other casualties and who died of disease to of soldiers discharged during the war to July 1,

1865.... Number of desertions..... 121,896- 511,296 Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions. 1,702,069 Number of survivors July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, who were sub-ject to the usual laws of

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, who, because of wounds and other disabil-ities were subject to a higher rate of mortality, equal to twelve years' shortening of the expectation of life ..... 586,000

Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables...... Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate..... 415,000

Total number of survivors July 1, 1890..... 1,246,089 Of the foregoing number of survivors about 106,000 are now sixty-two years of age and upwards.

The remainder of the report is devoted largely to methods of busines and a reprint of the rules of the department adopted during the year. The Secretary concurs in the following amendments suggested by

the Assistant Secretary: In the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, it is provided that, "persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act." In view of this provision, that, in many cases wherein "claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions" but wherein appeals to the Bureau of Pensions," but wherein appeals to the Secretary have been filed, the adjudication of the same would be greatly facilitated, and the ends of justice sooner reached, if the aforesaid section should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary, when adjudicating said appeals under the old laws; to allow pension under the new law without a formal application to the Commissioner, where from the evidence in the Commissioner, where, from the evidence in the papers, it shall be clear that the claimant was entitled to pension under the new law. The amendment thus suggested would save expense, labor, and delay to many worthy claimants, and relieve the Bureau of Pensions of a heavy burden in the administration of the law.

With reference again to this act, attention is called to that clause in its third section which provides pension for minor children who are "insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently help-less." The clause properly provides that the pension granted to such children "shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability;" but, under the law, as it stands, in order that such children shall be pensioned during life, or "during the period of such disability," it must appear that the father, or the mother, died prior to the expiration of the limit attixed to the pensionable minority period, viz.: sixteen years of age; and, therefore, if, when the parent dies, the insane, or idiotic, or otherwise permanently halpless child is more otherwise permanently helpless child is more than, instead of "under sixteen years of age," a minor's pension cannot be allowed. In view of mit all "insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanent ly helpless children" to minor's pension, regard-less of the date of the parent's death, or remar-riage, at any period prior to and including the age of twenty-one years.

Public Lands. Under the head of public lands the Secretary says that, exclusive of Alaska, there are over 586,216,861 acres of vacant lands, of which 282,772,439 are already surveyed. Alaska contains 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than a thousand acres have been entered. The aggregate reaches 955,746,461 acres. In commenting on the policy of the government in its bestowment of the public lands upon States, Territories, schools, colleges, railroads and individuals, the report says: "There still remains this immense empire, noted above, to be occupied by the growth of our free and industrious population. This policy has been deemed by some to be too free and regardless of the future, but had it been otherwise the restraint upon the increase of States, upon the progress of improvement, upon the establishment of millions on their own homesteads, and upon the support of edu-cation, would have been incalculable, and the loss in competency, independence and patriotism would have far outweighed the money value of the lands granted. The Republic strengthens permanently its most substantial resources when it converts its wilds into homes, establishes upon the vacant national domain new Territories and maintains them until they come into the Union as prosperous States." The policy of the department has been continued, as the Secretary's last report shows it to have been begun, under the present administration, in giving a liberal interpretation to the land laws in favor of the settlers and by advancing, as far as can reasonably be done, the early decisions upon all entries made, contested or uncontested.

The report urges the claims of Florida for both a topographical and geological survey, because of the recent discovery of valnable beds of phosphates. There are yet thousands of swamp lands in that State which may, upon investigation, prove of great value and be sold under the laws applicable to mineral lands. Considerable space is devoted to discussion of arid lands and irrigation in the Western States, and Congress is urged to enact laws defining the national policy in this business. Attention is called to the invasion of timber lands, and especially to the thefts committed by Canadians on the Northern border, and more stringent legislation is recommended for the preservation of public forests generally. In regard to some of the receivers of public moneys appointed by Mr. Cleveland the report says:

Soon after the present administration was in-augurated it was discovered that many of the local land offices throughout the country were not complying strictly with the law in making deposits of the public moneys they received from day to day and week to week, where the offices were distant from a proper place of deposit, and a number of them were reported as defaulters. Some of them were actually so, but on further examination it was found that the charge was not sustained as against a few who, although they had not strictly complied with the law, had done so substantially, and the cause of their being apparently derelict arose from the fact that notices of their deposits were sent only to the Treasury Department, and the information did not reach the Land Office before the account was

This has been corrected by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring receivers of the public moneys to send, when required, duplicate re-ceipts for any deposits made by them at the de-positories to the General Land Office, as well as to the Treasury Department. By this means the credit appears at once in the Land Office as well as in the Treasury, and the account as made up in either place will be the same. This very slight change, it is thought, will prevent the loss of vast sums of money to the government. The loss through receivers appointed by the previous administration amounted to over \$25,641.17. Prosecutions have been instituted, and it is hoped that the greater part will be recovered.

Although more and better work has been accomplished in the Land Office than ever before, the Secretary calls attention to the insufficiency of the clerical force to promptly dispose of all cases as they are filed.

The Census, Education and Other Matters. In closing a resume of the work of the Census Office, Secretary Noble says:

It is a noteworthy fact that upon the promulgation of the questions to be answered for the purposes of the census, some relating to disease and other of the subjects above mentioned, a great number of editors throughout the country began a bitter attack upon the whole census sys tem, and used every means of argument and invective to array the people against replying to the inquiries of the enumerators, and even denounced the whole work in advance. But the people recognized the census as a na tional work, meant not only for the ne cessities of our own government, but for the benefit of all men and the questions, including those relating to farms, homes and mortgages, were almost universally and promptly answered. This census will, it is believed, be found to be reliable. To say that there are no errors in it would be to claim for it more than can be expected of any such work. But those who find the most fault with it are those who from the beginning have endeavored to defeat it. The great body of our people are con-

tent with it. The disputes that have arisen as to certain sities, and even one State, have been patiently heard where it was asked, and opinions given at ength setting forth the reasons for the action taken. Time alone can now test the eleventh census, exposing errors, if any exist, and conirming its substantial accuracy. The work has certainly been most carefully prepared, and as the result goes to the country, the Secretary feels that the duty imposed upon the Census Of-tice has been faithfully performed.

Increased interest has been shown in the perations of the Bureau of Education, and here is a disposition on the part of Southern colleges to co-operate with the Commissioner. The division of statistics shows that there are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 12,291,259 pupils, or 19.7 per cent. of the total population. The increase during one year has been 220,903, or at the rate of 1.83 per cent. per annum. This, however, has not equaled the rate of growth of the school population, which has been 2.17 per cent per annum. The progressive decrease in the number of publicschool pupils as compared with the popula-tion in the Northern States, is still going on; in point of fact, there has been during the past year an absolute decrease in the number of pupils enrolled in six of the Northern States, and in one other-New York—there has been an increase of only 544 pupils against an increase of school population of over 30,000. The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the proportion of the total popu-

lation enrolled is greater in the South Atlantic than in the North Atlantic States.
With the proportion of school population,
however, the reverse is the case; for every
hundred children of school age there are 108
pupils enrolled in the North Atlantic States and only eighty-eight in the South At-lantic. This difference arises from the ex-cess of children of school age in the South. In the Commissioner's opinion the apparent retrograde movement in the Northern States may be partially accounted for by the increase of private and parochial schools and by the tendency to refrain from sending children to school at as early an age as heretofore, whereby the number of very young pupils has diminished. In Massachusetts, for instance, the number of pupils under five years of age has decreased during each of the last tan years. The growth ing each of the last ten years. The growth of the public-school system of the South is a remarkable phenomenon. The schools of Alaska, the report says, are not in good condition, one difficulty being the inability to procure suitable teachers.

In giving statistics of the Patent Office the Secretary urges necessity for legislation amendatory of the Revised Statutes relating to patents. He says: "Some of the provisions which should be altered are: Section 4935, relative to the payment of patent fees; Section 4887, relating to the duration of patents for inventions previously patented in a foreign country; Section 477, fixing compensation of examiners-in-chief, and Section 4910, authorizing appeals from the examiners-in-chief to the Commis-sioner of Patents, and Section 4934, relative to charges for certified copies of printed matter. The amendment of the act of Congress relating to the registration of trade-marks, approved Aug. 5, 1882, so as to include trade-marks used in interstate commerce, is also recommended." The present force of clerks, the Secretary says, is in-

adequate, and additional room is needed.: That part of the report covering the Bureau of Railroads is voluminous and gives the condition of all the land-grant lines. The geological survey is believed to be doing a good work, and to have assisted much in opening up mineral lands in the West.

The report closes with statistics showing the condition of various government heari the condition of various government hospitals and benevolent institutions, of the public parks, and of the Territories. Under the last-named head the Mormon question is touched upon and the report of the Utah Commission given in full; also, the recent proclamation of the president of the Mormon Church.

#### THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Secretary Tracy-New Vessels, Armor, Naval Militia and Coast Defense. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-Secretary of the Navy Tracy's annual report has been placed in the hands of the President. It shows that since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been completed and placed in commission - the Chicago, Yorktown, Petrel, Charleston, Baltimore, Cushing, Vesuvius, Philadelphia and the San Francisco. During this winter four more will be added to the list-the Newark, Concord, Bennington and the Miantonomah. Five others are well advanced -the Maine, Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock and the Terror. The designs of seven more are completed, but their construction has not yet been undertaken. It thus appears that, during the twenty months covered by the present administration, nine new ships have been put in commission; four, including one monitor, have been advanced to a point where they are just about to go into commission; five are in such a condition that they will shortly be waiting only for their armor; seven have been built from the keel up, of which the Texas and Monterey are nearly ready for launching, and the five cruisers are well advanced; while, of the six others previously authorized, all have been designed and advertised, and all but one, the ram, have been contracted for and are actually under construction. The Secretary says, in pointing out the merits of the new cruisers: "It is no longer necessary, in considering the speed of the new ships of the navy, to make comparisons with foreign vessels. We have now our own standard, and we have the right to congratulate oar-selves that the standard is unsurpassed by any other pavy in the world." Concerning the new nickel-steel alloy for armor-plate, the report reiterates the tests recently made by the department, in which

six and eight-inch guns were used. The trials took place at the proving ground at Annapolis, Sept 18-22, and were in the highest degree instructive. The six-inch gun proved to be superior to the English compound plate. which was completely perforated and practi-cally shattered by four shots. In the case of the other two plates the resistance of the armer was superior to the performance of the gun, and to complete the test it became neces-sary to use a higher calibre. The eight-inch sary to use a higher calibre. The eight-inch gun was accordingly fired at all the plates, with the result that the projectile destroyed the compound plate and broke the all-steel plate into four separate pieces, held together only by the fibers. The nickel plate, though slightly more penetrable, remained absolutely uncracked; the apertures made in it were plugged by the projectiles, and for all practical purposes of protecting a ship it was as perfect at the close of the trial as if no shot had been fired.

been fired. In view of the great superiority, shown at this trial, of the nickel plate over the others in use at the present time, Congress, at the request of the department, made an appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to purchase nickel matte. Before entering upon extensive purchases the department has thought it wise to make still further tests, and with this in view a limited uantity of nickel, amounting in value to abou \$50,000, has been purchased. No more will be procured until complete experiments have been

The vice of the all-steel armor is its tendency to crack. This liability to crack at shock or per foration seems to be removed by an alloy of about 5 per cent. of nickel. The mixture enhances to a noticeable degree the qualities of dastic limit and tensile strength, leaving the percentage of clongation at a figure which makes cracking almost impossible. These qualities are precisely those necessary in armor plate. Another peculiar feature, whose bearings and causes are not yet fully ascertained, is the retention of the projectile in the aperture which it makes in the plate. The substance of the metal appears to seize upon the projectile and hold it fast, thereby closing the very shot-hole that it opens. Striking as these characteristics are, the department has no disposition to adopt hasty conclusions, how-ever sensational their character, upon imperfect or inadequate trials, and proposes to continue its experiments until absolute demonstration has

In view of the special qualities which nickel steel has apparently developed in its application to armor, and of the possibility that results of equal importance may be accomplished by the employment of alloys of varying proportions for other purposes, the department has directed the Bureau of Ordnance to institute experiments with small samples of nickel steel, varying in their composition, for the following purposes: Construction plate similar to that used in ship-building; boiler plate; construction plate which shall be used in a comparative test with the ordinary steel plate, as to its non-fouling qualities when used as bottom-plates of steel vessels; metal for projectiles. Secretary Tracy thinks a naval militia is

a vital necessity, and says: One of the most vital defects in our present naval system is the want of an organized militia, so trained that in case of necessity it will be prepared to supply the demands of the naval service. The number of seamen now allowed by law is 7,500. Most of them at any given time are necessarily scattered. They would not be available at all in an emergency, nor would they, in any case, be aumerous enough to form more than the nucleus of an active force, \* \*

The want of a supply of men in resserve places the navy at a great disadvantage as compared with the army. The army has always behind it a well-trained militia. which makes its real numerical strength. Without this it would be a feeble instrument of national defense. The navy needs its reserves as much as the army, and they should be composed not only of trained seamen, but of trained naval seamen. The development of the militia is in the interest of a true economy. Its cost to the general government lies only in arms and equipment for training. The remainder of the expense is voluntarily borne by the States. Compared with the cost of a regular force of the same size this expense is little more than nominal, as the periods of active employment are confined to what is required for training pur-

It is the true American principle that the stand-It is the true American principle that the standing forces of the government, military or naval, should be kept on the smallest possible footing consistent with the requirements of defense. But it is essential to the mantenance of this principle that there should be a body of trained citizens back of the small standing force which will be ready to meet an emergency. The United States has no use for a large body of men, drawn away from productive labor and consuming their time in a permanent army or navy, but it requires in a permanent army or navy, but it requires that provision should be made for recruiting both branches of the service in case of necessity

The Secretary believes Congress should provide a liberal system of coast defense, and points out the danger to New York. Brooklyn and other large cities in the event of war, in the following words: With a fleet once in the harbor the consequences would be of such magnitude that the country at large could not disregard them. The popular impression is that the danger of a seacoast city is a danger of bombardment, with ran-som as an alternative. It is not regarded as a pressing danger, being opposed to the civilized tendencies of the age, and, at the worst, a men-ace that can be bought off. Leaving out, how-ever, the possibility, if such a possibility exists, that a state at war will forego an overwhelming

strategic advantage out of deference to the "civilized tendencies of the age," and that any state or city is rich enough to pay the lifty or one hundred millions that may be exacted as the price of immunity, the danger does not stop here. The terms of ransom would undoubtedly include the surrender of all the shipping, naval or mercantile, in the port. In the case of New York it is hard to say what limit would be fixed to a ransom, and Brooklyn and the case of New York it is hard to say what limit would be fixed to a ransom, and Brooklyn and Jersey City would contribute their shares. But the calamity would not end with the payment of money and the surrender of ships. An enemy's fleet, once in the waters of New York, would remain there. Commerce would be annihilated. Communication would be absolutely cut off. The ferry-boats would cease to run. The Brocklyn bridge would be closed to traffic as the condition of its preservation. Finally, the railroad communications would be cut and the food supply of two ard one-half millions of people would come to an end. Capitalists might afford to pay a ransom, but famine would fall first on the homes of the poor. The ransom paid by that population would be anything which it was in their power to give, and which the fleet in the harbor would accept as the price for its departure. If any one fancies that this is an overdrawn picture, let him make a simple calculation of the amount of food daily required by two and one-half millions of people.

In conclusion the Secretary says: "The best guaranty of peace is a judicious expenditure for the navy, such as will meet the necessities of the country. At the present time it has not such a force, nor will it have the force required even when all the ships now authorized are completed. The problem of naval construction has been simplified almost beyond belief in the last eight years. It only remains to add to the number of vessels of types already in existence. The price is not too high to pay if it affords the means whereby the United States, for the first time in many years, may be enabled to preserve and defend its rights. War is a great calamity, but it is not the greatest calamity that can befall a free, intelligent and self-respecting peo-

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Points of Local Interest from the Annual Report of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The annual report of the Civil-service Commission was made public to-night. The report states that the classified service has grown so as to include at present more than thirty thousand people. Considerable space is devoted to the question of removals in the classified service for partisan reasons, and figures are given which show that during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration between 7 and 8 per cent. of the appointments made during the previous administration were removed or resigned; and of those who came into departmental service through civil-service examinations during Mr. Cleveland's administration, alike more than 8 per cent., were removed or resigned than 8 per cent., were removed or resigned during the first year of the present administration. Commenting on this difference of barely one-half of 1 per cent. in removals during the first year of opposing administrations the commission says: "It is so small that it may be entirely disregarded, for it is likely to have arisen from other than political causes. When only 8 per cent. of the appointees of one administration are separated from the service during the first year of ed from the service during the first year of a succeeding administration, the year in which, under the old system, the greatest number of removals for political reasons were made, it is safe to say that political considerations have practically disappeared as factors in making removals in the classified service of the departments at Washington. Doubtless, in a force of 8,000 employes, where changes are contiu-ally being made, some of these changes are made for improper reasons; but this is true of any system and of any business, public or private. In the departmental service at Washington the figures show that the question of politics has been practically eliminated in making removals, and for the past seven years the law, as a whole, has been faithfully and honestly observed in the departments, although having been subjected to the strain of two changes of administrations." In the customs and postal services the

Comparing the percentages of removals in the classified service in each postoffice with the number of removals made in the unclassified places, the difference is astonishing. In one case the percentages range from 3 to 28, in the other from 46 to over 90, and the average is about seven times as great among those employes not protected by the law as it is among those who are protected by the law.

Turning to the table which shows the number of removals made in six offices during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, it is found Washington—the removals were from 7 to 11 per cent., the average for the three being, for instance, exactly that obtaining in Chicago, New York and Indianapolis during the first year of the present administration. Such figures are of course conclusive proof that practically no changes for political reasons were made. The changes for political reasons were made. The commission takes this opportunity to reiterate, however, its belief that in all cases where a removal is made the appointing officer should give the accused man a chance to be heard in his own defense, and should be required to file in writing a full statement of his reasons for making the removal, such statement to be made public if the accused so desires it. In the event of a very large number of removals being made in an oflarge number of removals being made in an of-fice, this fact should be considered presumptive evidence that they were made for political reasons, and to overcome this presumption the offi-cer making them should be able to give specif-

result is less satisfactory. The report says:

ically and in detail the reasons for each removal So far from having enough eligibles to supply the public service for twenty-five years to come, there are barely enough on the average to sup ply them for eight months in advance, and this, too, only on the supposition that certifications can be made indiscriminately from all the lists to all the places asked for. As a matter of fact, there are many of the lists on which there has never been a surplusage of eligibles from any States, and there is no list on which there has states, and there is no list on which there has habitually been a surplusage of eligibles from all states. The commission gives ample notice to every applicant of his or her chances of appointment. Every applicant who reads the pamphlet of instructions sent him knows roughly what chance a person from any given state has of appointment on any given list. As a matter of fact, even on the lists where there is the greatest fact, even on the lists where there is the greatest presure for place, the ratio of applicants to the number of appointments is probably very much smaller than it is for most offices where the appointments are made under the patronage sys

The commission has fortunately been able to make an experiment of its theory that good would result from putting on the local boards men unconnected with the offices for which those boards conduct examinations, and therefore free from all possibility of influence on the part of the local appointing officer. In Indian-apolis and Baltimore the commission found citi-zens who were in the public service owing to their connection with the federal courts or Census Bureau, but who had no connection whatever with the local postoffices, and who were in-dependent gentlemen of position and of high standing in the community. Messrs. Fishback and Butler, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Rose, of Baltimore, consented to serve on the postal boards in their respective cities, Mr. Rose at the time being connected with the Census Bureau, and Messrs. Butler and Fishback with the United States Court. The presence on the board of these gentlemen brought about excellent results in convincing outsiders that the workings of the boards were absolutely non-partisan, and beyond all suspicion of improper influence. The commission already had thorough confidence in the integrity of both the Indianapolis and the Baltimore boards, but recognized the fact that every means should be taken to insure public confidence in the working of the system, and hailed the chance of putting on these boards mean of high standing in their on these boards men of high standing in their respective communities, who did not make their living in the government service, and were entirely independent of government position. The result has been most satisfactory, and thanks are due Messrs. Fishback, Butler and Rose for their disinterested public service.

It cannot be too often reiterated that, while the

law may not work with ideal perfection, actual experience for seven years has shown that it produces on the whole a better governmental dministration than does the patronage system. Moreover, what is more important, it immeasurably betters the tone of political life by making the mass of government employes simply what they purport to be, that is, public servants and not adherents of the party in power, or-ganized into disciplined bodies for its support and straining every effort to secure its continuance and supremacy. It is noteworthy that the offices and bureaus which show the best results in giving an honest efficient and economical administration, are pre-cisely those in which the civil-service law has been most faithfully observed. Choosing almost at random, the postoffices at Boston and Brooklyn under the last administration on the one hand, and those at Chicago and Indianapolis under the present administration on the other, can be taken as illustrations and proofs of this state-ment, although in speaking of the above post-offices it must be distinctly understood that there is no intention to slight many others which

### The South Solidifying for Hill.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. And now Senator Daniel of Virginia, like his colleague, Senator Barbour, has pronounced for Governor Hill for President in

"Time is money." If you have a bad cold don't mope around and half do your work. Get a bettle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; take a dose at night and get up next morning—cured. You need not despair! Salvation Oil will heal your burnt arm without a scar. 25 cents. Highest of all in Leavening Power. -U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

# Baking Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHEAP MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. Froude Calls Attention to English Dissatisfaction with Free Trade. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The activity of the free-traders of Eng-land in this country is calculated to blind our people to the existence of the undertow of free trade discontent in Great Britain. The people of England are by no means all free-traders. The outspoken way in which Mr. Froude voices the anti-free-trade sentiment of England in his new biography of Disraeli is likely to call universal attention to the by no means altogether happy state of affairs in Great Britain, and certainly the policy of protection has had few stronger arguments advanced in its favor than he advances in his description of the condition of social and industrial England, which has been brought about by the free-trade policy ensuing upon the abolishment

of the corn laws. In brief, he intimates that England is going the way of Venice and many a political commonwealth whose prosperity has been founded upon commerce. The cry for cheap goods is the most frequent campaign cry of the free-trader in this country. Mr. Froude says that the mania for cheap things has made England rotten to the core.
Everything there has become cheap, even to her politics and her Parliament. The boom which followed the abolition of the corn laws has proved to be as unlasting as the boom which our own Farmers' Alliance haves to bring about by a government issue. hopes to bring about by a government issue of currency for the farmers' particular benefit would certainly prove to be. The wheat-fields of America and India have let the bottom out of the English free-trade boom, the thinking people of England, like Mr. Froude, who are unmoved by political considerations to support the free-trade policy of Great Britain, see that their coun-try is threatened with the fate of all coun-

tries which rely upon other nations to feed The interest shown by Englishmen in American politics, their sending of money and free-trade pamphlets to America, the exertion of English influence in behalf of the Democratic party are accounted for by the condition of England herself as pict-ured by Mr. Froude. She must either persuade America to open her markets to her or she must prepare to abandon the policy which she has so long pursued. The occa-sional successes of the Democratic party in the United States give her hope; when there is a Republican Congress or a Republican President she thinks that the next election will make her prospects brighter. Ignoring all local issues, the English papers have hailed the recent elections in this country as a harbinger of good times in England. They out-Herod Herod in attributing the financial stringency in this country to the McKinley bill, our own freetrade papers having only gotten so far as to deny that the failures among the bankers and brokers and depreciation in the prices of securities and the staples have been due to the Democratic majorities. Indeed, the joy over the defeat of Mr. McKinley in England and France was too great to be concealed, though the English papers, in order to substitute hope for the national impatience do conceal that he was gerry-

mandered out of his seat in Congress.

Mr. Froude defines the distinction between the English policy of free trade and the American policy of protection when he says that the British statesmen have run their government solely on the politico-economic plan, and have failed to consider the human beings who make up the nation. In making things cheap, in their manialfor cheapness they have made men cheap. Our own free-traders who have had their laugh at the notion that there can be too much cheapness will yet have to face the question whether it is desirable to cheapen America and cheapen American men and women.

Vanderbilts Out of Wall Street. It is only a few days since that W. K. Vanderbilt told a Wall-street banker that, while he was inclined toward the bull side of the market, he had severed all connection with the street and was leaving stocks severely alone. A great many persons are inclined to scoff at this assurance, as they do at similar declarations from Jay Gould, who has been "out" of the market many a time and oft, but who has gotten back again with decided emphasis, the results of which were generally unpleasant to all concerned. But with the Vanderbilts it is different, and there are few peo-ple who are inclined to doubt Mr. W. K.'s statement. Circumstances rather bear him out, not only as far as he is individually concerned, but the same is true of the whole Vanderbilt family. Some shrewd speculators say the retirement of the Vanderbilt family is due to a desire to avoid a battle royal with the "Little Wizard," whose views on finances and financial conditions are not the same as those shared by the Vanderbilts. The Vanderbilts have no representative who is endowed with sufficient ability to stir up and maintain a row with Gould, and knowing ones say the Vanderbilts appreciate this as much as any one else. For a time the Vanderbilts cut quite a figure in the street, but a number of months ago it began to be noticed that their operations were dwindling down. They carried on their business through three or four sets of brokers, and during one month last spring over \$2,000,000 worth of their paper passed through the latter's hands. Since the stringency in the money market became so pronounced these brokers have had very little to do for the richest family in America, and it has been reported for a month or two that the street

#### How Colleges Grow Great. Philadelphia Record.

firm this view.

would know the business members of it but

little in the future. Mr. Vanderbilt's

declaration the other day appears to con-

The student of Harvard College who argued that as a result of the late foot-ball triumph his alma mater would gain a large accession of new students who would otherwise have drifted to Yale, was stating a business proposition which the faculty would hardly care to father; but there can be no doubt that, in his blunt fashion, he expressed a great truth in the philosophy of collegiate competition.

Not Meant for Eastern Circulation.

Springfield Republican (Mug.) The story is renewed that Cleveland is a convert to the free-comage faith, and Senator Vest is said to possess a letter from the ex-President, which he exhibited to some of the faithful at the last session of Congress, stating as much. It may be said that there is no truth in the yarn.

#### An Alarming Creature. Philadelphia Press.

Editor Dana has discovered a new and terrible creature called the jobbernowl, which is far more terocious than the jiboose, jabberwock, jubjub bird, or gryphon. An extended description of the beast, bird, or fish, its haunts and habits; is awaited with interest.

#### Getting Together. Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is reported that the advocates of New York's two presidential candidates are 'getting together and making arrangements for a solid and impenetrable front in 1892." So we have seen oil and water get together, but one of them was always on

#### The McKinley Bill in Canada. Boston Journal.

A Bostonian strayed to Montreal this week. Taking up the bill of fare he noticed that the price of champagne had advanced. "How is this?" he inquired of the head waiter, "Champagne gone up?" "Well, sir, you know that McKinley bill has touched no."

Drift of the Farmers' Alliance Movement

Washington Post. The only phase of the movement that wears an ominous aspect is the drift of sentiment it betrays toward the exercise of greater paternalism by the general government. But this may be stayed by

RAILWAY TAME-TABLES.

Trains run by Central Standard Time Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore d 4:45 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. d 5:80 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 19:50 pm.

Arrive from the East, d 11:20 am., d 12:30 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:45 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., d 3:45 pm. 5:55 pm., d 10:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 4:10 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:20 am. pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO V ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

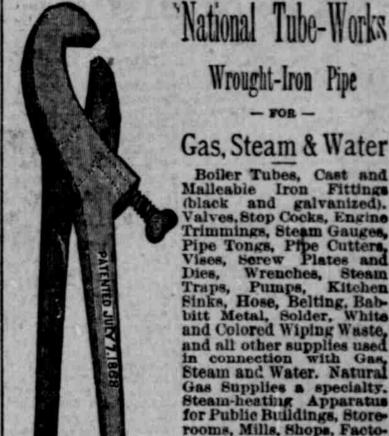
Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

pm.
Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20
pm, 7:45 pm.
Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of
the company, or H. R. DERING, Assistant General
Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

7:05 am.
Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 m., daily.
Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at



Gas, Steam & Water Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings

Malleable Iron Fittings
(black and galvanized).
Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine
Trimmings, Steam Gauges,
Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters,
Vises, Serew Plates and
Dies, Wrenches, Steam
Traps, Pumps, Kitchen
Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White
and Colored Wiping Waste,
and all other supplies used
in connection with Gas,
Steam and Water, Natural Steam and Water. Natura Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from ig inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 778. Pennsylvania st.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor-incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and water, Makes deficious Beef Tea and keeps in all climates for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef.
Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his eignature in blue, thus:

judicious remedial legislation in other directions. It should be the highest arm

of statesmanship to check all tendencies toward a further centralization of power with the gradual absorption of individual enterprise—the ultimate sacrifice of the first principles of self-government that centralization involves.

How They Do It in England.

Germantown Telegraph. We have known cases in which much un-pleasantness has ensued between neighbors on the question of ownership of the fruits and nuts on trees growing alongside of the line. The owner of the land on which the tree stood claimed all the fruit and nuts: and in one instance he insisted upon his right to go upon his neighbor's land to gather up the fruit that had fallen, also to get that which had been shaked down. But the law, wherever a case of this kind has been tried, was against this claim. The owner of the land into which the roots of his neighbor's trees ran is entitled to all the

fruit of the overhanging branches.

But the law seems to be different in England. Some time ago two neighbors, both lawyers, got into a controversy of this kind, but whether it was a serious one or was intended simply to advertise their trade, there was a difference of opinion. Be this as it may, one had a pear tree not exactly on the line between him and his neighbor, but so that the roots went into his neighbor's ground, and the branches overhung his neighbor's property. One day five ripe pears fell off on the neighbor's ground from the overhanging branches, and these were picked up and thrown over the garden fence, and of course damaged by the throwing. He claimed, therefore, 60 cents damages, the value be put on the five pears. The matter was in itself trivial, but no doubt there had been much angry feeling and dispute about their respective "rights" long before this. The sufit was simply on "the last feather which broke the camel's back." The court decided that the defendant had no right to throw the pears over and thus risk their damage, but should have sent them around to his churlish neighbor; but as the damage was not total the claim was reduced to 12 cents, presumably that though bruised some parts of them were of use,

We cannot imagine where the magistrate got his law from to oblige a person to carry the pears carefully to his neighbor, or to have anything to do with the pears at all. But we fancy that he was a justice, who had his own ideas of law, and not of the law itself as it existed. In this country such a decision would have been hooted at; and if we had anybody here mean enough to go to law for such damages, and he a lawyer "to boot," it would be an end of him socially and professionally, and he would have to move.

That Confusing Word Again.

Chicago News. A Milwaukee genius has patented a typewriter which, he says, "is small and can be held on the knee in a railway train." The surprising thing about this is that such a type-writer could be patented.

No Repeal.

Philadelphia Press. Some of the Democratic newspapers are prophesying that the McKinley act will soon be repealed. The Democrats cannot repeal it themselves and the Republicans won't.

An Organ's Dangerous Position. Washington Post.

The Charlesten News and Courier, snugly encased in the Miller-Elliott gans house, is throwing stones at Senato